

Borah Explains Conversion to "Intervention"

CONVERSION of Senator Borah from an "irreconcilable" into an advocate of American intervention in the European economic situation was officially recorded yesterday by Borah himself in debate.

"The change of attitude on the part of the Senator from Idaho reminds me of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus," said Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin.

"I would remind the Senator from Wisconsin," Borah interrupted, "that by his conversion Saul of Tarsus saved his life."

"I do not criticize the conversion," Lenroot replied.

ant Harding urging its defeat. The President yesterday told Senators Curtis and Moses that he would forward such a communication.

During the day Secretary of State Hughes went to the White House and was in a long conference with Mr. Harding. It was understood that they went over the draft of the letter. The President will advise the Senate that the Borah proposal is premature and embarrassing to steps the Administration already is undertaking, it was indicated.

Senator Borah said in the course of a speech yesterday that "if we can be advised that the action of the Senate will conflict with or embarrass the program which is now under progress, I shall be very glad, indeed, to consider that in connection with the matter."

Yesterday's proceedings were featured by an hour's broadside by Senator Lodge, majority leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Revealing the Administration's opposition to the conference at this time the Senate leader attacked the amendment from all sides.

BORAH DEFENDS PLANS.

Senator Lenroot also delivered a speech against the amendment, and Senators Brandegee and Watson, Republicans, and Reed, Democrat, joined in the opposition.

Senator Borah delivered a two-hour defense of his proposal and Senator John Sharp Williams made two long and eloquent speeches. Action went over when other Senators served notice that they desire to speak. Senators Johnson and McCormick will denounce the proposal in addresses today. Senator McNary will speak for the amendment.

It is asserted during the day that if Senator Borah loses out in the effort to attach the amendment to the navy bill, he will offer it as a separate resolution. Administration leaders, however, pointed out the fact that the amendment out of committee during the short session in view of the press of appropriation measures.

Senator Lodge strongly opposed the idea of this country initiating economic conference. He particularly urged that if the Senate were to request the President to invite foreign powers to a conference, the subjects for consideration must be explicitly stated. He pointed out the difficulty and embarrassment of applying a veto to any proposition after the United States had acted in the attitude of host.

RECALLS ARMS POLICY.

Speaking as one of the American delegates to the Limitation of Armaments Conference here a year ago, Senator Lodge related how every effort to limit auxiliary naval craft and land armies had been frustrated in the face of French and other oppositions.

"We have received no information," said Lodge, "from France, Japan, Holland or Italy that they are ready to meet in conference and place limitations upon submarines and auxiliary craft. As in the case of land armaments, it would be perfectly idle to take the great responsibility of calling a conference to consider limitations which were refused a year ago, unless we had assurance from the powers invited that they were ready to consider the question. It would certainly do no good."

Assailing specifically the part of the amendment relating to an economic conference, in which the United States would be called upon to take a hand in the reparations problem, Senator Lodge pointed out that such a conference might take up anything "from the heavens above to the earth underneath." There is nothing in the proposal, he emphasized, to prevent the inclusion of foreign debts being acted upon.

Addressing himself particularly to the economic conference phase of the Borah amendment, Senator Lenroot said he could not support the proposal "because it is without condition or limitation and if adopted will build up in Europe false hopes of American relief that cannot be realized, and thus postpone and delay the economic rehabilitation of the world."

WOULD WORK INJURY.

Senator Lenroot continued, "we shall be doing Europe positive injury as well as ourselves if in the United States shall take the initiative in calling it. This amendment, if adopted, all of Europe will accept it as an indication that public opinion in America with reference to the cancellation of her debt to us has changed, that Clemenceau's mission has been completely successful, that any economic mission between European nations will be compensated for by the United States."

Senator Borah based his argument on reports that "Europe is nearing the brink, chaos is ahead, conditions now are insupportable, and the United States cannot afford to disregard those conditions." He asserted that economic prosperity in this country depends upon restoration of the buying power of Europe, which would provide markets for American surplus products. Humanitarian grounds alone, he declared, would inspire us to help bring about amelioration of these conditions.

Borah pictured the situation in Europe as threatening another world war, and asserted it would be practically impossible for the United States to remain out of the conflict.

LODGE POINTS OUT PERILS IN BORAH SCHEME

Parley Might Bind Nation to Action It Would Not Care to Take, Says Senate Leader

URGES U. S. TO HOLD ALOOF

Declares No Good Can Come Now from Attempt at Settling Difficulties of Europe

By Universal Service.

Senator Lodge, the majority leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, outlined in an hour's speech in the Senate yesterday the Administration's opposition to the Borah proposal that this country call an international conference to consider the economic problems of Europe. He said in part:

"When the United States invites other nations to meet here in a conference it assumes a serious responsibility. We have the same right that every other nation represented has to put our veto on any proposition which may make our country not a little difficult for us to do so when we are in the attitude of a host. Therefore, it is of utmost importance when we urge the President to invite other powers to a conference, we make sure we are explicit exactly what that conference is expected to do."

BLOCKED BY FRENCH.

The first proposition suggested by the House provision and by the amendment of the Senator from Idaho relates to disarmament; that is, to expanding limitations to surface and to the auxiliary class of the navy generally. It is now barely a year since the President called a conference here for the purpose of considering the question of the reduction of armaments. It was not confined to the limitation of naval armaments alone; it included also land armaments, as does the proposed amendment of the Senator from Idaho.

Let me deal with the question of land armaments first. It was the subject dealt with by the conference. M. Briand, prime minister of France at the time, stated the position of France—that they could not consent to any limitation of land armaments in the present condition of affairs in Europe. That, of course, put an end to any further action by the conference on the question of land armaments. The refusal of France had the sympathy of Japan.

FALL PLAN PRESENTED.

France may have changed her attitude in that respect within the year, but if she has I have had no information to that effect. It will be useless to call a conference for the limitation of land armaments without, however, as a preliminary step that France was ready to withdraw her objection and ready to consider with the other powers the limitation of her land forces. It would be futile to call a conference for the reduction of land armaments unless France knew the other powers that were summoned were not going to object at the very beginning to any consideration of that point.

Now, as to surface and submarine boats and the other auxiliary craft which the House and Senator from Idaho desire to have considered, the American delegation presented a complete plan to the conference for the limitation of all these craft.

Great Britain proposed that the conference should agree to the complete suppression of submarines, to their abolition. To that, I think, all the members of the conference objected, and it proceeded no further. The United States then made a proposition to the limitation of submarines. France declined, and so, as I remember, did Japan, although after one declination no more was needed; and Holland, one of the smaller powers, made strong objection to any limitation of submarine forces.

It is not necessary to go into the reasons of the different powers, but the objection was an absolute one, and that made it impossible for the conference to effect any limitation of the submarines or the auxiliary craft, except the general limitations put on the caliber of guns on vessels of less than 10,000 tons.

We have received no information, so far as I am aware, from France, from Holland, from Japan, from Italy, that they are ready to meet us in conference and place limitations upon submarines and auxiliary craft. As in the case of land armaments, it would be perfectly idle to take the great responsibility of calling a conference to consider limitations which were refused a year ago, unless we had assurance from the powers invited that they were ready to consider the question of limitations for surface and submarine and for auxiliary craft, generally.

NOTHING TO GAIN.

It might not do any harm, except to put us in rather an awkward position in asking for a conference to consider limitations of armaments which we knew before hand would be refused, but it certainly could do no good. Before calling a conference to consider the further limitation of armaments, it seems to me there is nothing to be gained until we are informed and until Congress is informed by those charged with our foreign relations that the time has come when we can have a conference which will be effective.

I know very well what the evidences of competition are to which the Senator from Idaho referred the other day. I know that the

DOUGH AND DUBB

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powers are building aircraft carriers and cruisers, as they have a right to do under the existing treaty of Washington. So far as the United States is concerned, we ought to build those light cruisers, and we ought, above all, to build the airplane carriers, whether limitation is to be put upon them or not, because though the navy of the United States was very powerful in capital ships, in destroyers, in submarines, it was not well balanced.

WEAK IN CARRIERS.

We have no airplane carriers. It is recognized, I think, by everyone, that the forces of the air will play a very great part in future naval warfare. Airplane carriers are necessary to accompany the fleet for the purpose, as their name implies, of carrying airplanes. I think we are altogether too weak in regard to airplanes themselves and although I most cordially support the limitations of the treaties, I am not one of those who think that the time has come when we should have no navy, or reduce it to a mere handful of ships. The navy and the army are necessary implements of national protection and defense.

STATEMENT OF ATTITUDE.

Such a conference would undoubtedly have the power to consider advancing large sums of new money to help Germany or to help France. I do not know how far the Senate thinks it should commit itself to that policy of advancing money from the Treasury for the re-establishment of the finances of Germany or France, but it seems to me that if we are to do it, if we are to enter into a conference where that question would surely arise, there ought to be some distinct statement as to our attitude in regard to it.

NEED OF PROTECTION.

No matter what treaties are made, we must have some means of protecting our commerce and our citizens abroad, and our own territory and our citizens at home. I have had no sympathy with the extreme to which the House has gone. I was about to say in the destruction of the army, but in reducing it to a point which is so low as to be positively perilous. No man can tell when some reckless, desperate power, some one, may suddenly make an attack upon an American citizen in foreign lands. It is necessary for every nation which undertakes to protect its citizens in every corner of the earth to have ships and troops and not be obliged to wait for days and weeks and perhaps months before they can raise them. It is not a question of war making; it is a question of ordinary protection and safety, and without that protection we may make, there is a limitation which ought always to be observed.

It is not only not economy, it is the most reckless extravagance, to reduce the army and the navy to a point where they have no means of performing the duties which every nation is obliged to perform. There is something that is not good like a limitation, something that is very dangerous, and that is when, without regard to national safety, we proceed in a false spirit of economy to enter on the road of abolishing or destroying our army or our navy.

CAN CONVERT SHIPS.

"We have two great half-finished battleships, which were provided for in the treaty, which can be made into airplane carriers at once, and that ought to be done. We ought to build up our airplane forces."

Now I come to the very important proposition not at all considered by the House, embodied in the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho. This amendment provides for a conference which shall be charged with the duty of considering the economic problems obtaining throughout the world, with a view of arriving at such understandings or arrangements as may seem essential to the restoration of trade and the establishment of sound financial and business conditions. That is very broadly drawn. It has no boundaries. It extends or can be extended from the heavens above to the earth beneath.

DEBT CONSIDERATION.

As it is worded, there is nothing to prevent such a conference if called and assembled from considering the question of foreign debt due to the United States in Africa, territories in Asia Minor. They have rid themselves for some years of the competition of the German merchant marine. But we have asked nothing, we have asked nothing, we have taken nothing, and we do not propose to. I do think that that fact leaves it to us to determine if give, when we shall give and where we shall give, and not have it settled for us by other nations.

GERMANY FACES FIRST CIVIL WAR, SAYS HISTORIAN

Collapse of Nation to Follow Gigantic Social Upheaval, Dr. Max Kemmerich Thinks

BIRTH OF NEW ORDER SEEN

Predicts Reaction in Russia Against Bolshevism Will Bring New Czar to Power

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND. Special Wireless to Universal Service.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—As a result of five years of after-war chaos in Germany, the cleavage between political parties and social classes has reached a point where the first big civil war is inevitable. It will far exceed the sporadic conflicts which have hitherto taken place in the Ruhr district and in Bavaria. It will be a struggle between capital and inherited possessions on one hand and extreme radicalism with all its consequences on the other. While South Germany will undoubtedly witness a victory for the nationalists, the radicals will gain the supremacy in North Germany, thus hastening the collapse of the German nation.

BASED ON BOOK IN 1913.

This dark prophecy for the coming year is made by Dr. Max Kemmerich, who bases his prediction on a system worked out in his book, "Causation Laws in World History," written in 1913, in which he points out the periodical recurrence of historical happenings by the unvarying law of cause and effect. Doctor Kemmerich states that when the world sees Germany in later years torn to pieces by revolution and civil war, it will not think that the country is engaged in a death struggle, but on the contrary it will see only the signs of travail and pains incident to the birth of a new economic order and a new type of man.

SAYS SWORD MAKES HISTORY.

He says that despite the differences in the reaction from Bolshevism, which is now tottering, will plunge the country into another terrible bath of blood. Russia, he predicts, will again be ruled by a czar whose throne will be more firmly established than that of any predecessor. He does not think that Germany will be involved in any new world war following the restoration of Czarism in Russia.

France Favors Elastic Policy on Reparations.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The London Times learns today that the French policy on reparations is being determined on two points: First, any moratorium shall be elastic, and second, that any pledges must have a progressive character. Probational two months' freedom from payment is favored, which period may be extended at will of the allies. Seizure of revenues from state mines and forests is of customs and potential seizure of coal as it leaves the Ruhr district.

Burglar Takes \$3,000 As Girl Sees Shadow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—His shadow thrown on a curtain in the home of John Stack, 21 Livingston street, Yonkers, by a burglar, was seen by Miss Mae Stack, who was calling next door, and nearly led to the intruder's capture. The burglar fled with a gold watch and stock certificates valued at \$2,000, while Miss Stack and a woman companion were entering the house to investigate.

John Sharp Williams Has No Love for Senate Job

Senator John Sharp Williams (D., Mississippi), has no love for Senatorial activities, he told his colleagues yesterday. "After I get out of the Senate next March," Williams declared, "God knows I won't bother you any more nor will I be bothered by you."

Fail to Resign, Is Report Again

Perastat reports of a rift in President Harding's Cabinet have centered the attention of the country upon Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, who, it is declared, will resign his office in coming spring. Secretary Fall, who is regarded as having aroused the greatest attack upon a Cabinet member since the famous Ballinger-Pinchot scandal, under the Taft administration, has not denied the reports. His leasing of the naval oil reserve, known as the Teapot Dome field, in Wyoming, to the Sinclair interests is being investigated as the result of a Senate resolution. Recently he incurred additional attacks by selling Government royalty oil to the Sinclair interests.

Fireman of Ill-Fated Tug Found Frozen in Boat

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27.—While search was continued today for the seven missing members of the crew of the tug Cornell, which left here last Thursday bound for Buffalo, hope of finding any of them had been abandoned with the finding of the missing lifeboat on the Canadian shore, containing the frozen body of Michael Faytosh, a fireman on the ill-fated craft. It is thought that a boiler explosion may have sent the tug to the bottom, but how Faytosh alone was found in the lone lifeboat has not yet been ascertained.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Says: Government Spending Millions On Good Roads. 2,500,000 Miles of Highways Gridiron Country. Laid As One Would Circle Earth 25 Times.

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR. United States engineers were prepared, when the armistice was signed, to cover the whole battle area in France with roads adequate to withstand heavy traffic. Millions of dollars worth of road materials and construction equipment were sent them. About \$22,000,000 worth has been returned to this country. Included in the material returned from France are 610 five-ton caterpillar tractors, 1,345 ten-ton tractors, 1,850 hand levels, 700 concrete mixers, 1,500 road graders, 2,000 road rollers, 180 sixty-foot derricks, 1,300 pile drivers, 2,200 steam pumps, 2,500 industrial railway locomotives, 2,200 steam shovels, 3,000 fifty-horsepower electric motors and 2,500 gravity and power conveyors. So far, among other things, the States 40,000 motor trucks, 22,000 motor vehicles, 175 locomotive cranes, 1,000,000 picks, 1,000,000 shovels, 25,000,000 pounds of TNT, 1,000,000 square feet of corrugated iron, 300 derricks, 200 hoisting machines, 1,200 hydraulic jacks, 26 rock-crushing plants, 20,000 sets of harness, \$7,000,000 worth of spare parts for trucks, 50 steam shovels, 450 steam rollers, 80,000 tons of steel rails, 500,000 feet of iron pipe and 320 sawmills. Two Government plants are also at work at this time commercializing surplus explosives for excavation road work. Over 50,000,000 pounds of explosives are being re-ground for commercial purposes. Copyright, 1922, C-V Newspaper Service.

Kahn Denies Urging Hints New British Debt Cancellation Mission to America

Replies to Attack By Representative Frear in Letter to Senator Smoot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Otto Kahn, of international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, tonight replied to the scathing attack on his debt cancellation plan made by Representative Frear, in a letter to Senator Smoot. He said:

It is evident that Congressman Frear has not read in full the statement upon which his comments in this morning's papers, or has failed to grasp its object. URGES SINKING FUND. That statement did not advocate cancellation of the allied debts to the United States. On the contrary, while I stated as my personal belief that America might wisely contribute a certain portion of her claims as part of a general program for the settlement of the economic situation of Europe, I expressly stated that public opinion was opposed, for the time being, to such a scheme under which the allied nations agreed to pay a gradually increasing rate of interest and extinguish the principal of the debt through an annual sinking fund. SECURITIES WIDELY HELD. As to the imputation that "the holding of \$4,000,000,000 in foreign securities, largely by international bankers, may be a factor in constant opposition to cancellation" of the allied indebtedness to America, it hardly needs denial for anyone even remotely acquainted with the facts. The securities do not come any nearer near \$4,000,000,000. The total is less than \$1,000,000,000, and the great bulk of it is held not by international bankers but by many thousands of investors throughout the country.

Baldwin Speaks of "More Important" Plan of Premier Bonar Law.

By JOHN T. BURKE. Special Cable Dispatch. Universal Service.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"If I am successful in persuading the United States Government to come to permanent settlement terms for the repayment of our debt of \$856,000,000 pounds, through the funding and obtaining of an easier rate of interest, I hope that America will also take kindly to a much more important mission which Premier Bonar Law is shortly to undertake for a final reparations settlement."

Talk of New Mission Excites Surprise Here.

Official Washington professed surprise last night at dispatches from London quoting Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as expressing the hope that the United States will be "kind" to "mission" which Premier Bonar Law is going to undertake, apparently in connection with the reparations problem. Any discussion relative to the possibility of American participation in the reparations dispute, it was indicated, is premature. A meeting of the Allied premiers, it was pointed out, is set for January 2, when, it is hoped, a start toward some settlement of the question may be made.

UPLIFTERS' CLUB BURNS.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Catching fire from unknown causes, the beautiful clubhouse of the Uplifters' club, at the Uplifters' ranch in Santa Monica Canyon, burned to the ground today with a loss of \$50,000.

For Dresses of Individuality Popular Prices Young Ladies' Shop

1113 G STREET N. W.